

Evidence of a Wonderful Age.
A steamer that sailed from New York this week for a 14,000-mile excursion in the Orient carried, among others, 75 clergymen, 100 Bible students, 75 bank clerks, and 170 spinners, young and not so young. It is a wonderful age, and we expect to live to go to church picnics in Hawaii and Kaffirland.

The Egg and the Lawyer.
"I have one great advantage over you," said the egg to the lawyer. "I don't suppose you know when you are beat," said the lawyer of Coke. "Pooh!" said the egg. "And I know when I'm added, too." And there the subject dropped.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Japan now possesses the heaviest and finest battleship afloat, the Mikasa, of 15,200 tons displacement.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A girl of sixteen is apt to think her soul is yearning for something when what really is the matter with her is that she's hungry.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 50,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

During a busy time the twenty leading hotels in London accommodate about 15,400 guests every night.

PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

In Algeria the native population has almost doubled in less than fifty years, rising from 2,307,000 in 1856 to 4,071,000.

FIT'S permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Out of twenty blind people eleven are men, nine women.

Ohio Knows Tettenline.

W. C. McCall, Granville, O., writes: "I find your Tettenline to be a marvellously good thing for skin diseases." 50c. a box from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist doesn't keep it.

Lord Breadalbane is the owner of the finest vine in Europe.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Conquer the conquerable and submit to the inevitable.

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."

W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he says not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Best in the World.

W. L. DOUGLAS

SHOES \$3.50

UNION MADE

Notice increase of sales in table below:

1899—145,700 Pairs.

1898—108,182 Pairs.

1900—1,259,754 Pairs.

1901—1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed side by side with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.

Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Calf, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Treats and Always Black Shoes. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 "Gilt Edge Line" Shoes by mail 25c. extra. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SECRETS OF EGG TRADE

THE WINTER FRESH EGG NOW PRACTICALLY A MYTH.

How the Lined Fresh Variety Came Into Existence, and Why It's Passing Out of Vogue—Use of Compressed Air in Cold Storage Worked the Change.

"There is not one dozen lined eggs in market to-day where there were a hundred dozens of them ten years ago," said an egg dealer, referring to the alleged corner in eggs now agitating local dealers. "It doesn't require a very old man to remember when eggs were almost invariably so few in the New York market during the winter season and the prices for them ruled so high, that they were beyond the pocketbook of the average consumer. This was not because of any corner in eggs, nor of any attempt of those who supplied the market with eggs to hold them back for high prices. It would have been impossible to corner or hold back eggs in those days because there was no way in which the life of an egg as a rule could be preserved more than two or three days. The hens laid just as willingly then in warm weather as they do now, and were just as reluctant to fill the nest in cold weather as they are now. But in former times the warm weather eggs had to be disposed of and used without undue delay or they became precarious substances, objects of just suspicion, and of no possible use except, perhaps, as an occasional tribute to some passing Thespian output, rottener yet than the eggs."

"When eggs came to market in those days they were either fresh or they were not. There were no intermediate degrees of freshness. If they were not fresh they were classed as stale. If they had passed the stale stage they were rotten, and that was all there was to it.

"Well, there being no way to keep the eggs the hens laid plentifully in the spring and summer until the season when the laying became merely matter of form and occasional evidence of good faith on the part of the hens, the winter supply was necessarily small and the price correspondingly large. Then, along toward the close of the Civil War, a chemist, probably a lover of eggs, yet unwilling to pay the big winter price for them, got it into his head that it was possible to preserve hen fruit as well as any other kind of fruit, and he evolved a pickle composed of water, lime, saltpetre and salt, which he commended to the rural producer of eggs. The rural producer of eggs considered the pickle, and found that an egg confined to its care for a certain period became impervious to the assaults of time, as it were, and could be put on the market in good and wholesome condition months after the hen had parted with it. This revolutionized the egg industry, and it was not long before the consumer found the winter market flush with eggs, ostensibly fresh, although their birth, as a matter of fact, antedated by many weeks their advent as conservers of the domestic economy in the hard bolt, the soft, the medium or in the poach or in the fry, one side or turned over, and at a price that enabled him to take home his dozen or two with as much impunity and confidence as he had manifested on the warm weather market.

"At first no hint escaped from the market that these generous offerings of the hens were not contemporaneous with the season then on hand, and the eggs were quoted as fresh eggs. But in time, although he could not exactly hold the eggs up as objects of reproach, the consumer thought he detected a flavor to them that was not habitual to the fresh-laid egg. Then they had a disposition to crack their shell when boiling, which he had not observed in the egg he used to gather at the old farm when the hen cackled. And his wife discovered that these eggs declined to respond with any degree of willingness to her efforts to beat them to that frothy and foamy condition required for the successful fabrication of the pudding or the cake, and that when they had at last been induced to come to taw in that respect they arrived there so overcome with weariness that when the stimulation of the beater ceased they sank inertly back to the level of the platter, something which no heretofore fresh egg had ever been guilty of doing.

"That was the time when the fad for all sorts and conditions of imported fowls had taken strong hold on poultrymen and egg raisers, professional and amateur, and the ever faithful native barnyard fowl was for the time sneered at, so the market gave it out that perhaps the odd and reluctant character of the prevailing winter fresh egg was due to the new strain of hen, and that it would be all right again as soon as the consumer got used to it, but it was no use, and by and by the market gave it out that these eggs were fresh eggs pickled.

"Now, anything pickled being associated in the mind of the average person with articles laid down in vinegar, chiefly cucumbers and cabbage, and consequently charged with more or less acidity, the consumer scoffed at pickled eggs as an explanation of this latest product of the hen, and the market tried to compromise with him by quoting them as 'preserved eggs.' This would not do. You could fetch onto him your peaches and pears as preserves, but not eggs. So the market came right out and said the eggs were lined, and that went. As lined eggs they have lived long and prospered, and filled a long-felt want.

"You can put an egg in vinegar, and the vinegar will eat into the shell so in a short time that it will become soft and flexible, like the covering on a turtle's egg, but, although this strong brine of saltpetre, lime and salt soon

ate away the staves of the barrels which were used in the early days of egg preserving, and burned the flesh of those who handled the eggs in it, the only effect it had on the eggs was to harden the shell, close its pores and make it absolutely impervious to the air. As long as that air-tight condition prevailed the interior of the egg, of course, remained unchanged, and the egg was just as good a year after it was taken from its bath as it was when it came out of it.

"Barrels were after awhile abandoned for vats or slips as receptacles for the brine. These were made of brick or stone and lined with cement. At first it was the farmer who lined eggs. He constructed his vat in his cellar. Then the man who made eggs raising a regular business took it up, and his silos, of a capacity of a thousand dozen eggs or more, became, next to his hens, the chief appurtenances of his henery. Ten years ago the country surrounding this city was thick with mammoth egg silos, constructed to supply our market with preserved fresh eggs when the market ran shy on the real thing. Those silos were frequently forty feet square and sunk into the earth to keep their contents from freezing. Lined eggs became an important article of export, and thousands of barrels of them were shipped abroad annually. They were known in foreign lands as 'Yankee winter eggs.' Germany stepped in and knocked this trade in eggs all to smithereens some years ago, though, by discovering a trick in lining eggs that maintained the character of the fresh egg so near to what it was when the hen started it forth on its career that the American lined egg could only play a rather indifferent second to the German. Germany not only copied foreign markets with its lined fresh eggs, but shipped it to our own home market until we shut it out by the tariff and saved our infant industry in mummified fresh eggs.

"But the coming of compressed air into the problem of cold storage has gradually taken the fresh egg away from the embalming brine, and where there were hundreds of dozens of lined eggs on the market ten years ago there are not tens of dozens now. Cold storage keeps the eggs just as long, but when they go out of that storage and reach the prevailing temperature of the consumers' environment, it will behoove the consumer not to hold them long in idle dalliance, for they are not of the embalmed sort, and the period of their usefulness will be short when change of air rouses them from the paralyzing influence of the storage vaults. A fresh egg six months old is apt to have ways.

"The possibilities for speculation in thus being able to keep eggs for an indefinite period in cold storage or by embalming them in lime are apparent, and it looks very much as if advantage was being taken of them just about now. As for real, genuine fresh eggs being any way in evidence in the market now, I don't believe any can be found. Yet you might visit every retail grocery in this town to-day, if it were possible, and every one of them would have baskets full of eggs labeled and declared to be 'Fresh Laid Long Island Eggs.' There aren't hens enough on all of Long Island, every one of them working not only regularly every day, but overtime, to produce one-tenth of the eggs that are thus on sale as fresh Long Island eggs. And that one-tenth wouldn't be apt to get into the corner grocer's hands, anyhow. It would go directly to hotels or private families. Yet when you ask your grocer if those eggs are really and truly fresh laid eggs, and he answers you solemnly that they certainly are, he isn't lying to you. No hen ever yet laid a stale egg."—New York Sun.

The Extent of Our Railroads.

From a little wooden-track line along the Lackawaxen Creek, where the first locomotive in the country had its trial in 1829, the railroad systems of the United States have grown in seventy-three years to a network of rails which, straightened out, would make a single track extending eight times around the world. Visualize this eight-fold girdle. Beside it a new track is progressing twelve miles a day on the ninth circuit. On every five-mile stretch is a locomotive with a train of eight cars. There are five men at work for every mile and 240 new men coming to work every day. The road carries more tonnage than all the ships on all the sea together with the railroads of the busiest half of Europe. From the lines that make up the imaginary manifold belt one wage earner out of every fifteen in the country, directly or indirectly, secures a living for himself and his dependents, if not as a fireman or a conductor or a superintendent, then as a locomotive builder or a steel worker, or even one of the lumbermen engaged in hewing down the 3000 square miles of timber employed every year for ties.—M. G. Cuniff, in the World's Work.

When Dickens Began to Save.
Dickens did not begin to save money until he was nearly forty, and throughout life he suffered acutely and incessantly from pecuniary worries and anxieties. He was never short of ready money after his great crisis of 1844, but he was never easy about the future until after his enormously profitable second American trip in the winter of 1867-68.

Why Sailors' Trousers Are Wide.

A writer in the New York Sun offers this sartorial information: A sailor's trousers are cut wide at the bottom so that in holystoning and washing the deck, also in wading ashore from a small boat, he can pull them up to the knee, the full part fitting the thigh and a small cloth strap buttons to the waistband, holding them up. They just fold back, or up.

LIVED TO BE 370.

Native of Bengal Who Attained Remarkable Longevity.

If Maffens, the historian of the Indies, can be believed, one Niemens de Cugna, a native of Bengal, lived to the astonishing age of 370 years. Although the story is confirmed by Lopez Castegodis, who, at the time of Cugna's death, in 1556, was historiographer royal of Portugal, and although it is altogether the best proved instance of so great longevity, its correctness has been somewhat doubted. But whether or not Cugna or his friends mistook the time of his birth by a century or two, there is no denying him the distinction of the greatest age of which we have anything like reliable data. He is described as a man of great simplicity of habit, and of very easy and quiet manners; though wholly illiterate, he was possessed of a memory so remarkable that he could recite the minutest details relating to most of even the daily events of two and a half centuries. He is said to have had many wives during his long life, and it is related that the color of his hair and beard changed several times from black to gray and from gray to black.

The next greatest instance of longevity known to us is that of Peter Zetron, a French peasant, whose death is recorded on January 25, 1724, at the remarkable age of 183 years. Immediately succeeding Zetron is the instance of Louisa Truxo. This person was a negress of Tuscomia, in South America, who, in October, 1780, had reached the age of 175 years, and was living in so good a degree of health that she promised many years in addition.

However extraordinary these facts a family by the name of Rovin, which resided about 1780 in Tunirvax, in France, furnished three particulars, each of which is without a known parallel. 1. The combined ages of the parents amounted to 338 years, the father, John Rovin, being 174, and the mother, Sarah, being 164. 2. They had been married 147 years, and what is nearly as extraordinary, they lived throughout this long period in much peace and contentment. 3. At the time of their death they had three children living, the youngest of whom was 116 years.

England next enters the list and furnishes three remarkable instances of long life in Henry Jenkins, Thomas Parr and Lady Acton. The first, a native of Yorkshire, lived to the age of 169 years, and once gave evidence in court of justice on a circumstance which had happened 140 years before. In his time three queens and one king were beheaded, a Spanish and a Scottish king were seated on the throne of England, and a score of revolutions had spent their fury and wrought their effects. Jenkins died in 1670 at Allerton. Lady Acton, an Englishwoman of quiet manners and even temper, was the widow of John Francis Acton. She was born in 1736, and her death, as announced by the London Times, was at the very mature age of 127 years.

Why Teachers Are Poorly Paid.

The words of a wealthy man, a large giver to educational work, are thus reported in a newspaper account of one of his recent speeches: "For the teacher cannot be a slave. She must think and act for herself. On her depends the training of the children of a free people. She rocks the cradle of the State. What profession is so noble and so sacred? All honor to the teacher!"

On the same evening he entertained at dinner the designer of his yacht, while the teacher of his children dined with them, as always, in the servants' ordinary. Besides being the sole employer of one teacher for his own little ones he is trustee of a great school and has the deciding voice on the salary of the women who do the chief work in it. On his pay-roll are teachers at \$450 a year, in a city where half bed-rooms and board at \$7 a week is not considered high, though it is luxurious for a woman who would have a balance of \$95 for a year's expenditure for clothing, books, car fare, amusements and everything else.

This gentleman in an interview on salaries says: "We want the best teachers, but we don't propose to pay \$2 where \$1 will do." He is not a monster of cruelty or selfishness. He is a genial, gracious citizen, generous in various directions.—William McAndrew, in the World's Work.

Courtesies Pay Dividends.

The small courtesies of business are worth their weight in gold. A polite acknowledgment of a favor shows appreciation and cements friendship. A word of commendation for conscientious work brings more of it. Taking time to be cordial, even when there is no immediate profit in sight, is an investment never lost. I remember a manufacturer upon whom I called in New York. I told him there was nothing he could sell to me then, and perhaps there never would be, yet he invited me to his private office, where we had a pleasant ten-minute smoke and chat. He impressed me as being a thorough business gentleman, and it has since been a pleasure to me to send my friends to him and to place considerable business with him myself.—Saturday Evening Post.

Force of a Cyclone.

Careful estimates of the force of a cyclone and the energy required to keep the full-fledged hurricane in active operation reveal the presence of a power that makes the mightiest efforts of man appear as nothing in comparison. A force fully equal to over 400,000,000 horse power was estimated as developed in a West Indian cyclone. This is about fifteen times the power that can be developed by all the means within the range of man's capabilities during the same time.

He Had a "Meter Beater."

"This," said a tramp-looking individual, "is what I call a meter-beater. It is an ordinary magnetic coil with a screw base to fasten to an electric light socket, thus."

So saying he adjusted it deftly in place on an electric lamp and looked around for further encouragement.

"You now bring the coil into the magnetic field of the meter, thus," and he held it about three inches from the place where the hands go around; "and you will observe that the hands of the meter turn backward each time in their flight."

That is just what they were doing, and they were buzzing at a tremendous speed at that.

"When I began on your meter," said the electrical tramp, "you were in debt to the company for about \$16. Inside of five minutes the company will be owing you money. Price two-fifty. No? Somewhat surprised at you. I have been in twenty places today and this is the first one where I haven't made a sale."

Between Whiffs.

A philosopher is a man without feelings and without regard for the feelings of others.

An idealist is like a baby crying for the moon, but it is noticed that a large, round biscuit is generally an acceptable substitute.

A maker of epigrams is one who seeks to clothe the wit of others in his own language. The result is sometimes called original.

Beware of the man who prides himself on his tact and of the woman who says she is logical. The former is dishonest and the latter never employs logic for any good end.

A cynic is a man without ambition, since he sneers at things as they are without helping to make them as they should be.

A cynic is usually a man whose wife is a pessimist and whose best friend is an optimist.

Geniuses are absent-minded, whereas common people are merely careless.

Only a millionaire can risk giving his friend a poor cigar.—Smart Set.

Not to His Advantage.

"Huh!" grumbled Mr. Skinner, who was being uncomfortably crowded by the jolly-looking fat man, "these cars should charge by weight."

"Think so?" replied the fat man. "Why, they'd hardly think it worth while to stop for you."

St. Jacobs Oil

A REMEDY FAMILIAR THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD, WHOSE STAND FOR ALL THAT IS PURE AND EFFECTIVE IN MEDICINE.

No power on earth has been able to bar its progress, because it did its appointed work.

In every clime and with every people it has worked wonders in alleviating pain.

Its cures of Rheumatism have approached the miraculous.

Its intrinsic value is the secret of success—of its world-wide popularity—of its wonderful sale—of its constant growth.

Its virtues are stamped on the hearts of the once crippled and tortured everywhere—never to be effaced while life lasts.

Such in brief is ST. JACOBS OIL, the pain killing marvel of the century.

CONQUERS PAIN.

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

Read carefully our books on crops—sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 53 Nassau St., New York.

Corn

removes from the soil large quantities of

Potash.

The fertilizer applied, must furnish enough Potash, or the land will lose its producing power.

Read carefully our books on crops—sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 53 Nassau St., New York.

WHAT IS A SLICKER?

IF IT BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

IT IS THE BEST WATERPROOF OILED COAT IN THE WORLD.

MADE FOR SERVICE IN THE ROUGHEST WEATHER.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., 48

CLOVER

Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses. Our northern grown Clover, for vigor, frost and drought resisting properties, has justly become famous. SUPERIOR CLOVER, No. 55.90; 100 lbs. \$9.80. LA CROSSE PRIME CLOVER, No. 55.60; 100 lbs. \$9.20.

Samples Clover, Timothy and Grasses and great Catalogue mailed you for 6c postage.

JOHN A. SALZER

SEED CO.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of



MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, President of Oakland Woman's Riding Club, the wonderful curative value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham, again, for the health I now enjoy."

Mrs. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 275 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill. — \$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SALZER'S SEEDS

Seedless Barley is produced by yielding in 1897 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 300 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

20th Century Oats. The oat marvel, producing 200 bushels per acre. Salzer's Oats are warranted to yield 200 bushels per acre. The U. S. Agr. Expt. Sta. has given them the very best that pays.

Three Eared Corn. 200 to 300 bushels per acre, is extremely productive at present prices of corn. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

Warrior Wheat. yielding in 20 states last year over 60 bushels per acre. We also have Red Wonder, Red Corn, and other varieties. That pays.

Speltz. Greatest cereal food on earth. It is grain and a most magnificent hay per acre. That pays.

Victoria Rape. makes it possible to grow hops, sheep and cattle at a cost of but 10c a bushel. It is equally profitable, does well everywhere. That pays.

Bromus Inermis. Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces 100 bushels per acre and lots of hayage besides per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

Salzer's Magic Crushed Shells. Best on earth. Sell at \$1.35 per 100 lb. bag. \$2.75 for 500 lbs. \$5.50 for 1,000 lbs. LA CROSSE, WIS.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

HOTEL EMPIRE.

BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.

ABSOLUTELY MODERATE FIREPROOF. RATES.

From Grand Central Station take cars marked Broadway and 7th Ave. 10 minutes to Empire.

On crossing any of the ferries, take the 9th Avenue Elevated Railway to 59th St., from which it is one minute's walk to hotel.

The Hotel Empire restaurant is noted for its excellent cooking, efficient service and moderate prices. Within ten minutes of business and shopping centers. All cars pass the Empire.

Send to Empire for descriptive booklets.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

MONTMERE M. KELLY, Manager.

Wills Pills

Lead the World. Are You Sick?

Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

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QUICK RELIEF AND CURE FOR

CONSTIPATION

Send 10c and we will send you sample package assorted needles. Give name of machine. Agents wanted. National Automatic Needle Co., 100 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Self-Threading Sewing Machine Needle

Send 10c and we will send you sample package assorted needles. Give name of machine. Agents wanted. National Automatic Needle Co., 100 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment, free. Dr. R. H. GREEN'S HOME, 32d St., Atz, Ga.

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Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.